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**TWELVE PAGES.**  
The Sunday Journal has double the circulation  
of any Sunday paper in Indiana.  
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**THE BEST FOOT FORWARD.**

One of the first stores on Washington street  
to be decorated when the news of the nomination  
of General Harrison came was that of a  
well-known gentleman of opposite politics.  
This was a creditable exhibition of public  
spirit, and showed a right appreciation of an  
event which has brought local honor and distinction.  
The incident is mentioned to illustrate  
the spirit that should actuate the city  
government and the people generally in the  
present circumstances. There is an aspect  
of the case entirely apart from politics. We  
are all equal sharers in the honor conferred  
on Indianapolis by the nomination of one of  
its citizens for the highest elective office in  
the world, and equally interested in seeing  
that the honor is rightly appreciated and  
graciously won. To this end every effort  
should be made by the city authorities and  
the people to have the city make a good  
appearance and create a good impression  
on strangers. During the next four  
months there will be a great number  
of visitors to the city from all  
parts of the United States whose  
estimate of the place and people will  
depend largely on first impressions. One  
of these, a gentleman from the East, has already  
written the Journal that while he saw much  
to approve and admire in the city's buildings,  
residences and parks, and in the evidences of  
business activity, etc., he was amazed at the  
filthy condition of the streets. Here is a hint  
to the city authorities in the direction we  
have indicated. Some of our streets are  
necessarily torn up by the ditching for natural  
gas, but that is no reason why others should  
not be placed in the same condition. Especially  
should Circle street, one of the most  
central and conspicuous in the city, be made  
presentable. As a first step in this direction  
it should be made to be used as a  
livery-stable and wagon-stand after the  
manner of court-house yards in country  
towns. This street is bordered, and once  
freed from the nuisance referred to could be  
kept clear with very little trouble. The city  
pays enough for water to entitle it to keep a  
few rods of paved street clean at least for a  
few months. This would be a beginning, and  
once started the Council would find enough to  
do in the way of making the city presentable  
and attractive to strangers. There is no politics  
in this suggestion, it is practical business  
sense. Indianapolis is bound to be widely  
advertised during the next few months,  
and should try and profit by it by making the  
best possible impression on visitors. In common  
phrase, let us brace up, and put the best  
foot forward.

**THE "PROPYLEUM."**

Several objections are raised by cautious  
and conservative citizens to the building and  
establishment of a club-house, as projected by  
the Indianapolis Women's Club. It is argued  
that, inasmuch as the gentlemen of Indianapolis  
failed in the effort to support such an  
institution, therefore it is impossible for the  
women to succeed in a like venture. To this  
it is enough to say that the central purpose of  
the proposed establishment differs very greatly  
from that which led to the organization of the  
late lamented "Meridian Club," and that  
whatever may be its fate, it will not go to  
pieces from the same cause that led to the  
disintegration of that locally celebrated concern.  
The strongest objection urged, however,  
is, that this city is too small to sustain an  
enterprise so ambitious as the "Propyleum"  
under consideration. Possibly a plain English  
name would excite less opposition  
and alarm in the community than the  
high-sounding title chosen by the originators  
of the plan; but this circumstance does not  
alter the fact that the critics emphasize their  
ignorance of what women have done by  
asserting so positively what they cannot do.  
Because New York, and Boston, and Philadelphia,  
and other great centers  
of population have no permanent  
homes for the various women's organizations  
that exist in those cities, it by no means follows  
that such societies elsewhere cannot successfully  
provide themselves with convenient  
quarters. Such success, indeed, is not a matter  
of experiment. The venture has been made  
and has triumphed. What New York  
has not been able to do Kalamazoo has done.  
While that celebrated association, "Sorosis,"  
has been "boarding around," and has felt that  
the purchase of a fixed habitation was beyond  
powers, a modest little club at Kalamazoo,  
with one hundred and fifty members, has  
built a handsome house, has furnished  
it with works of art, cabinets of curiosities,  
a library of several thousand volumes.

What Kalamazoo has done shall Indianapolis  
fail to accomplish? Perish the thought!  
As well let it be said that Oshkosh or Kokomo  
can outdo the home of the next President.  
Another instance of what may be done in  
this line is the woman's club-house in  
Milwaukee, a description and picture of  
which are given in the June number of  
the magazine called "Woman." The members  
of the organization there formed a stock  
company of \$25,000, raised the money and  
have now an elegant building, which contains  
library, dining and dressing-rooms for their  
own use, and a large assembly-room, to be  
used for their own entertainments or to be let  
to outsiders as a source of income. In both  
cases these establishments have proved to be  
all that was expected of them and more, and  
are at once a convenience and a public benefit.  
Certainly there is no good reason why Indianapolis  
women should not have such an institution  
if they want it, nor why it should not be  
a valuable acquisition to the town when  
completed. The Propyleum plan should be  
encouraged.

**COTTON AND ITS MANUFACTURE.**

The cotton crop of this country last year  
was 4,400,000 bales. To prepare the land,  
plant, cultivate and gather the crop requires  
the services of 1,300,000 laborers, who, with  
those that depend upon them for support,  
make a total of at least 4,000,000 people  
directly engaged in the production of the crop.  
The distribution of the last crop was  
as follows: For export, 4,445,000 bales; for  
Northern mills, 1,687,000 bales; for Southern  
mills, 422,000 bales. Under the policy of  
protection cotton manufacturing has steadily  
increased in this country, and is increasing  
very rapidly at the present time, especially in  
the South.

The census of 1880 gives the value of our  
cotton manufactured products at \$102,-  
000,110. In that year American spinners  
consumed but 1,943,000 bales, at a total value  
in the raw state of \$87,435,000. Therefore, in  
the process of manufacture, the value was en-  
hanced \$104,655,000, or over \$33 per bale.  
Now, if American manufactured the four and  
a half million bales that go to export, we can  
readily see how our wealth would  
annually be augmented nearly \$340,-  
000,000. The true American policy  
is to encourage home manufactures. Instead  
of sending the bulk of our cotton abroad to be  
manufactured into fabrics and sent back, the  
bulk of it should be manufactured at home,  
and under a permanent policy of protection it  
would be. So of wool. The imports of woolen  
goods to the United States from Bradford,  
England, during the month of May last,  
amounted to \$1,380,000. This represents the  
loss to the American wool-grower of a market  
for an immense quantity of the raw material  
and to American workmen of an immense  
sum for materials and labor. So it is in every  
line of manufacturing. Protection builds up  
home industries and preserves American  
markets for Americans. Free trade makes us  
hewers of wood and drawers of water for  
foreign laborers, millions and millions of dol-  
lars that might and should go to the ever-in-  
creasing army of American workmen.

**THE COLLEGE JOURNALIST.**

It will be a matter of some interest to note  
the development of the college journalist as  
he pursues his course of study in Cornell  
University, that institution having lately  
established a "department of journalism."  
With all the facilities for information that  
exist there is a remarkable vagueness and  
variance of opinion among persons without  
practical experience in regard to the exact  
nature of the work performed by newspaper  
men and the qualifications they should have.  
There is reason to believe that the average  
young man who aspires to "enter journalism"  
pictures himself, in advance, as sitting at a  
desk surrounded with books of reference,  
consisting mostly of philosophical works,  
treatises on political economy, scientific tomes  
and a few choice poets. The man at this  
desk is an editor who meditates upon pro-  
found subjects at his leisure, and, having  
evolved weighty and brilliant thoughts, dashes  
them off in well-rounded periods and hands  
them to the printer to appear next morning as  
powerful editorials. What the incipient  
journalist wants, in short, is to "mold pub-  
lic opinion." He may consent through force  
of circumstances to act in other journalistic  
capacities for a time; but he does it reluctantly  
and with the feeling that the time as spent  
is wasted, and that the world is being deprived  
of valuable and important opinions in the in-  
terval. He becomes a reporter but merely as  
a temporary and despised occupation. Ever be-  
fore him is the coveted goal, the editor's chair.  
There is reason to believe that this concep-  
tion of the relative importance and desirability  
of various lines of newspaper work obtains  
in the college professor's mind, as well, and  
that the youth in his charge will be encour-  
aged in his ambition to inflict his lofty ab-  
stractions upon the public. This is all wrong.  
What the young man should be taught is first  
of all to be a reporter. It must be admitted  
that this occupation has fallen into some dis-  
repute even among newspaper men them-  
selves, but it is their own fault, and because  
they underrate the importance of their work,  
and are almost invariably anxious to abandon  
such positions for what are known as "inside"  
places. If the honors and emoluments which  
fall to the lot of the reporter are small, it is  
because he does not develop the possibilities  
that are open to him. The services of the  
man who does good work in this line are al-  
ways in demand, and in time and by constant  
study and improvement of style, he can feel  
reasonably confident of constant occupation  
and a fair salary as newspaper salaries go.

**THE FISH DEALER.**

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legates at Chicago.

In Elkton, Md., a few days ago died Thomas  
R. Lincoln, aged seventy-five years. He was  
nearly eighty years of age when he was elected  
D. Bright, of Ohio State, from the United States  
Senate. At the beginning of the war Lincoln  
was a Southern sympathizer, and his inten-  
tion of going South for the purpose of enter-  
ing into some arrangement to furnish the con-  
federate government with arms and ammuni-  
tion. He was caught, however, while on route  
at Cincinnati, and looked up on the charge of  
being a traitor to the Golden Circle. On his  
person was found a letter written by Senator  
Bright recommending him to Jefferson Davis, to  
whom the letter was addressed. This letter  
was used against Bright, and led to his expulsion  
from the Senate Feb. 2, 1862. Lincoln was tried  
on the charge of treason, but acquitted, the case  
against him not being sufficiently strong.

A NUMBER of the survivors of the old Free  
Soil movement held a reunion and banquet  
in Boston a few days ago. A letter was read from  
John C. Whitier, the poet, who was unable to be present,  
in which the old poet said:  
"We are all just proud of the record of the  
party we formed forty years ago. It saved the  
Union; it abolished slavery. If it has made some  
mistakes incident to 'fallible humanity' it has  
been and still is faithful to its original doctrine  
of human equality and the free exercise of the  
rights of citizenship, irrespective of color or con-  
dition. It has never gone back on the Declara-  
tion of Independence. We have good reason for  
rejoicing over its past and in the prospects of its  
future success and usefulness."

It would be strange that the wildest fight of  
fictional the mysterious white pasha, whose re-  
ported arrival in the upper Sudan at the head  
of a victorious force is agitating England and  
the continent, should prove to be Henry M.  
Stanley, recently reported dead. But the great  
American explorer is liable to turn up in the  
most unexpected way.

WHEREAS the presence of mind of that  
young Bostonian who shot himself because his  
wedding banquet did not satisfy his expectations  
is as good as dead, he has no way to escape  
the disgrace of failing to appear at the ceremony  
save to put a bullet through his head. There  
were several expedients which it would seem  
ought to have occurred to a Boston mind. Why

special strength or merit in their writings.  
Another fact which should have weight with  
the young journalist is, that it is his work  
which is first read. The public may read the  
editorial page of its favorite journal or it may  
not, but it is sure to read the news. If that  
is presented in a bright and picturesque way  
and at the same time briefly and accurately,  
the writer's reputation begins to grow.  
The best reporters on their respective papers  
were sent to Chicago to "write up" the  
convention. It was this correspondence that  
was read first and with the greatest interest.  
Editorial comment went for little all that  
week. The "special" writers having, in most  
cases, the privilege of signing their names,  
became known at once to a wide circle, and  
this notoriety is in such cases so much capital  
if the work to which the names are attached  
be well done. In this particular the corre-  
spondent, which is another name for re-  
porter, has an advantage over the editorial  
writer, who may remain for years unknown  
to all but the most limited circle, his per-  
sonality being swallowed up by the paper  
whose views he voices. Another advantage  
possessed by the reporter, and perhaps the  
greatest of all, is the fact that his acquaint-  
ance is wide, that he comes in actual contact  
with men and mixes in the affairs of the  
world. This, aside from his personal and  
social benefit to himself, gives his views and  
descriptions of persons and events a life, and  
originality, and picturesqueness which they  
could not have were he in the semi-isolated  
position of the editorial writer and obliged to  
take his impressions at second hand. For  
many reasons it is better that the would-be  
journalist should devote himself industriously  
to the fine art of reporting rather than to  
struggles for an opportunity to utter burning  
editorial thoughts and to "mold public  
opinion," which, after all, is uncommonly apt  
to decline to be molded.

**MINOR MENTION.**

THERE are indications that the power of the  
American press is to have a new illustration  
in a quarter where it would be least expected,  
viz., in Russia. In this instance it is not the news-  
paper but the periodical press. The announce-  
ment is made that the practice of exile to Siberia  
will soon be abolished. The administrative  
council of the penitentiary department of the  
Russian government has recently reported in  
favor of the total abolition of exile as a judicial  
punishment, and it is understood that the Czar  
approves the suggestion. The motives which  
have led to this recommendation are said to be,  
first, a desire to relieve Russia from the op-  
probrium which in the mind of the rest of  
Europe attaches to her because of the exile sys-  
tem; second, the necessity of retaining a firmer  
hold on the political prisoners than is possible in  
case of banishment to such a distance; and third,  
the intention of completing a railway across  
Siberia to the Pacific, which would open public  
work would practically throw wide open the  
doors of Siberia, viewed as a prison. There is  
no mention here of the publicity given to the  
exile system by the series of articles recently  
commenced in an American magazine and of  
the flood of light thrown on the horrors of this  
living death by its graphic and realistic pictures,  
but there can be no doubt they have had a  
potent influence in determining the action of  
the Russian government. No government and  
no people, even half civilized, are indifferent to  
the curse and condemnation of the rest of the  
world, and the shocking revelations of the Si-  
berian exile system now being made have un-  
doubtedly had an effect in Russia. It must not  
be supposed, however, that the proposed aboli-  
tion of exile means any great amelioration in  
Russian punitive methods. It simply means the  
substitution of a system of punishment the  
horrors of which will be more secret and there-  
fore less apt to shock the world. Imprisonment  
in fortresses and prisons is to be substituted for  
exile. The victims of government cruelty and  
oppression may not be much the gainers by the  
change, but it will be something of a concession  
to the power of the press.

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It is expected there will be 5,000 accredited de-  
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**THE FISH DEALER.**

On Thursday next the Society of Christian  
Endeavor will commence a four days' conven-  
tion in Chicago. The society is composed of  
young church members, and was organized lit-  
tle more than seven years ago. In the winter  
of 1880-81, Messrs. M. and J. W. Smith, of  
Portland, Me., and particularly the former, were  
converted. But between conversion and  
active church membership it was felt that there  
was a wide gap to be filled. The question arose:  
"How should these young men and women be  
trained and set to do, not only active, but  
telling work?" The pastor thought the matter over,  
and the result was the organization of the society.  
It began with less than two score members.  
In 1882, just one year later, there were 451 mem-  
bers; twelve months later it had 2,878; in 1884,  
8,905; in 1886, 50,000, and Jan. 1, 1888, its en-  
rolled membership had swelled to 259,000, a  
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didn't he hire a suit, or borrow one? And where  
were his old clothes? And had he no telephone  
and no invention, and were there no messenger  
boys to deliver his letters, and was he not a  
wealthy man? And why didn't he go sailing  
for the tailor rather than to pass up and down  
his room in his undergarments for two hours  
and then about himself? Certainly the Boston  
Intellect did not distinguish itself in the case  
of the unfortunate and too sensitive Mr. Gibson.  
It is written by Gen. Abner Doubleday.

**REPORTS FROM DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.**

IN view of the approaching Gettysburg reu-  
nion a timely publication is the little pamphlet  
issued by the Century Company, entitled  
"Gettysburg Made Plain," and containing a  
succinct account of the campaign and battles,  
with the aid of one diagram and twenty-nine  
maps. It is written by Gen. Abner Doubleday.

**REPORTS FROM DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.**

RECENTLY a number of different parts of the country  
are the effect that the recent rains have been  
worth millions to the agriculturists, and insure  
the finest crops that have been promised in  
years. Luck is all our way. It will be remem-  
bered that these much needed rains set in im-  
mediately after the Chicago nominations.

**REPORTS FROM DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.**

A BOSTON paper remarks that the drowning  
season has set in. It has, and no region is so  
far inland as to be without its victims. The  
Journal's exchangers report an alarming number  
of infants who have come to their death through  
the medium of washbuds, cisterns and rain-  
water barrels.

**REPORTS FROM DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.**

A COURT in Arkansas has just decided that  
hard cider is intoxicating. This may be inter-  
esting to those who are preparing to repeat the  
campaign of 1890. However, if hard cider is in-  
toxicating, it does not necessarily follow that it  
is contagious or fatal.

**REPORTS FROM DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.**

IN the recent newspaper shuffle at Minneapo-  
lis, the Tribune has lost its editorial paragraph  
man. It should find him without delay. He  
was a great institution, and without him the  
Tribune is not itself.

**REPORTS FROM DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.**

SOME people seem to be concerned as to who  
will be the power behind the throne when Gen-  
eral Harrison is elected President. The power  
behind the throne will be General Harrison's  
conscience.

**REPORTS FROM DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.**

IN some quarters it is regarded nowadays as an  
evidence of American progress and "culture" to  
adopt the free trade teachings of English uni-  
versities and British statesmen. Its English  
you know.

**REPORTS FROM DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.**

WITH all due respect to Gen. William Henry  
Harrison, we feel moved to say that Gen. Ben-  
jamin Harrison's grandson has a greater man  
for his grandchild than Gen. Benjamin Harrison  
did.

**REPORTS FROM DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.**

AN Illinois patriot has sent General Harrison  
a neat little rabbit foot, for luck. With the  
rabbit foot, a four-leaved